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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. Following a Soviet order, a new acid factory was opened on 1 April 1952, in the chemical combine at Tószeg. This will have to manufacture picric acid (pikrinsav) exclusively for the Soviet Union. The first transport was to be taken over by the Soviet Delivery Commission in Tószeg on 1 May 1952.
2. The Hungarian Elekthermax Concern was ordered to manufacture 24 electric tempering furnaces (elektromos-edzőkemence) for the Soviet Union, which had to be delivered within 3 months.
3. The Gyöngyös factory for joints and points has since 1 April 1952 been manufacturing only broad gauge points for the Soviet Union. The first deliveries were to be handed over to the Delivery Commission on 1 June 1952.
4. The nationalized Hungarian Terimpex Concern, which is responsible for the export of cattle, food and agricultural products, has exported the following products to the Soviet Union between 1 and 19 March 1952:

9,700 pigs

19 cars of salami

42 cars of fat

30 cars of smoked goods.

All these goods were transported to the Soviet Union over the Záhony railway line. A further 6,000 live pigs for the Soviet Union were transported by Terimpex on 1 April 1952. Most of the pigs were privately owned. Only 3,200 pigs, delivered for this purpose, were from state owned farms.

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5. On 1 April 1952 the Hungarian Optical Works (Magyar Optikai Művek) in Budapest, Csörsze utca 35-43, delivered the following goods to the Soviet Union:

108 theodolites with magnifying lenses and multiplying axles, type 17/B.

45 reducing "Tahimeter" theodolites, type 17/S.

45 levelling instruments, type 31/C.

102 levelling instruments, type 31/D.

14 pantographs, type 289.

500 artillery observation telescopes type Hx6.

800 weapon telescopes type Hb 3.

650 kg. of various instruments.

Besides these, the department for projectile fuse heads has been transporting to the Soviet Union every 10 days since 1 January 1952, approximately 14,000 - 16,000 projectile fuse heads.

The following pendulum and research instruments are also manufactured in the Hungarian Optical Works:

Eötvös-Pekár,

Orebal,

G 2 A,

Eötvös-Ribar,

Auterbal,

GR 5.

This concern also manufactures torsion threads for the heavy pendulum. Up to 1 March 1952 a large part of the products mentioned above was delivered to the West against payment in foreign currency, but since 1 March 1952 all research instruments have to be delivered to the Soviet Union.

6. 50% of the products of the Wool-washing and Fine Cloth Concern (Gyapjmosó Es Finomposztógyár) are for export to the Soviet Union. The monthly consignment of 96 bales of fine cloth was known to be taken over by the Soviet Delivery Commission on 1 April 1952. Following the latest orders, the factory is not allowed to use Russian wool for exports to the Soviet Union, but only first class Hungarian wool.
7. At present the Ganz Shipyard is building two 1,100-ton Danube ships for the Soviet Union. The two ships were to be finished by 30 June 1952; at the end of March 1952 the Soviet Delivery Commission inspected the work and was satisfied with the progress being made. The factory has been building Danube ships for the Soviet Union since 1949, and has up to the present produced 33 ships, which were all taken over by the Soviet Union. The ships which were to be delivered in June had the serial numbers 34 and 35.

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